The People's Korea

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RECEIVED IN SERIALS DIVISION

Chon Du Hwan's Self-Appointment to Presidency Class Act of Lawlessness

South Korea is now a lawless land in every respect. Choi Gyu Ha resigned as "President," to be succeeded by Gen. Chon Du Hwan. The guy responsible for the Kwangju massacre and for the witch trial of Kim Dae Jung is about to emerge "President." Is it OK to commit any wrongdoing if the most powerful means of violence, namely, the armed forces, is available?

Syngman Rhee, a virtual appointee from the U.S. occupation forces, was a notorious dictator. When he faced his overthrow during the April 19 Student Revolution, he did not try to order his troops to fire on students. Saying, "If the youths make that request, I must naturally quit," Syngman Rhee left the Blue House to retire into his private residence. Pak Jung Hi, reputed as Nero of south Korea, bragged about ordering in person his army to fire on the rebel students and citizens at the time of the uprising in Pusan and Masan, but has no opportunity to do so before his death.

Gen. Chon Du Hwan openly ordered a massacre of his people, a thing which both Syngman Rhee and Pak Jung Hi could not do. The citizens of Kwangju cursed him, "Dismember Chon Du Hwan to death!" and all other people called on him to resign. Yet this guy, simply by controlling the armed forces, demonstrates his capability for wrongdoing, and is a "President" elect. Reports from Seoul say acting "Premier" Pak Jung Hoon became acting "President," replacing Choi, pending the nomination by the electoral college of Gen. Chon as a new chief executive, a trick to give legal semblance to Chon's seizure of power.

As a matter of fact, the "Yusin Constitution" provides for the assumption by the "Premier" of the "Presidency" in case the chief executive is incapacitated. The "Premier" must be sworn in as acting "President" by the "National Assembly." This law-making body remains closed since the May 17 expansion of martial law. Without approval from the legislature, Pak Jung Hoon is a mere acting "Premier." Strange indeed, such illegitimate "acting Premier" became "an acting President." The legislature, one of the two organs of the "Constitution," was closed, while the other, the electoral college, is allowed to function. This is a class act of lawlessness.

Gen. Chon Du Hwan told an American newspaper of the need for a new generation of leaders in the early 50's and the greater leadership of the armed forces. Such overt self-advertisement is outrageous. It is the United States that bolsters up such guy. Gen. Wickham, U.S. commander in south Korea, declared on August 8 that the United States was ready to support Chon if he was installed as "President." He also revealed that he had discouraged a counter-coup against Chon. Such remark could not have been made by a local commander without advance understanding of his superiors. No matter how the State Department denies it as an official view of the U.S., it should be recalled that the Secretary of the State resigned under pressure from the Defense Department.

Choi Gyu Ha was committed to an October plebiscite of the amended "Constitution," general elections in the first half of next year and transfer of power to a new government by June next year, meaning that Gen. Chon would be able to become a new chief executive in next June. Then, the question is why Chon braves public outcries by becoming "a President" with such haste. The answer is that he wants to "stabilize" south Korea as soon as possible.

From the first days of his inauguration as chief executive, Choi Gyu Ha was known as a front for the armed forces. He was dictated by former "Premier" Sin Hyon Hwak who spoke for the military. He had to stand by idly when Chon behaved himself outrageously as Chairman of the Standing Committee of the Special Committee for National Security Measure. Choi for his part could no longer stand, while Chon found "civilian government" ineffective. So, Chon decided to replace Choi. A critical factor behind Chon's move was American policy need.

For the Carter Administration, it became necessary to expand the functions of south Korea as military bases firstly in order to strengthen the anti-Russian encirclement strategy and get the upper hand of Reagan in the Presidential race. To this end, military government is preferable to civilian government. Instability in south Korea would affect U.S. business conduct there. "Stability" is a paramount concern of Washington.

This may partly explain how the U.S. decided to bring about the installation of Chon Du Hwan in the Blue House.

Chon Du Hwan replaces Choe Gyu Ha.
By Che Jun

DPRK: No Intention of Invading South

The Democratic People's Republic of Korea and Japan can promote friendly relations even though the two countries have no diplomatic ties, a key figure of the Workers' Party of Korea said in Pyongyang on the evening of August 9.

Kim Yong Name, Chief of the International Affairs Department of DPRK's governing party, made these and other remarks in an exclusive interview with the Mainichi Shinbun, a leading Japanese daily.

The two nations should deepen mutual ties in various fields such as economy and personnel exchanges, Kim said.

The country is prepared to open its doors if Japan so desires, Kim said.

Whether the relations between the two countries will be further promoted is up to Japan's attitude toward our country, Kim added.

Saying that the DPRK has no intention of invading south Korea, Kim reiterated that the divided Korean Peninsula should be reunified in a peaceful manner.

Kim said that the country hopes to establish a loosely-organized federal system on the divided peninsula, allowing the north and south to maintain their own existing political systems.

Under the federal system, any foreign capital in the south would be guaranteed, Kim said.

Touching on recent developments in the south under Gen. Chon Du Hwan, Kim charged that Chon is trying to take the reins of government just in the same way as the late Pak Jung Hi who overthrew the civilian government by a military coup in 1961 and later became president of south Korea.

In this connection, Kim accused the United States of preparing the assassination of Pak on October 26 last year, and interfering to prevent the independent and voluntary unification of north and south Korea.

He said, however, that the DPRK is ready to inaugurate talks with the U.S. for an early conclusion of a peace treaty before a U.S. withdrawal of its troops from the south.

Returning to relations with Japan, Kim said that Japan is supporting Gen. Chon.

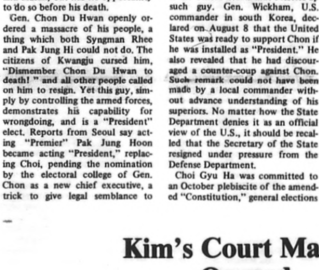
Kim urged the Japanese government to refrain voluntarily from interfering in any effort to reunify north and south Korea.

Kim's Court Martial Opened

South Korea's most prominent democrat went on trial by a military court on Aug. 14, charged with plotting sedition against the iron-fisted army regime.

Kim Dae Jung, 55, who narrowly missed becoming president in the 1971 election, and 23 other men were charged in a lengthy indictment with offenses ranging from violating martial law decrees to plotting insurrection.

Kim was the first to enter the packed military courtroom. The defendants wore white, pajama-like clothing, traditional Korean wear, with numbers stenciled on the shirt at the left breast.



South Korean opposition leader Kim Dae Jung and 23 democrats are waiting for their court-martial to open Seoul on Aug. 14.

The army charged Kim with instigating massive student demonstrations in Seoul in early May, which centered on demands that the then civilian caretaker government's timetable for democracy be speeded up.

He was also charged with financing and organizing the insurrection in the southern city of Kwangju, which began only after he was jailed and which ended with the death of over 2,000 people before the city was retaken.

After losing the 1971 election to Pak Jung Hi–who was assassinated last Oct. 26–Kim went abroad temporarily. In 1973, agents of south Korea's "Central Intelligence Agency" kidnapped him from a Tokyo hotel and brought him back to south Korea.

He was kept in jail or under house arrest from then until last March, when he and other dissidents were given the right to vote and run for office in what the "government" called a move for "national reconciliation and concord."

Kim quickly came to be regarded as the most likely winner of a presidential election, unless it were rigged, and was one of the first people arrested in May.

Kim's wife was given two tickets to attend the trial, but stayed away.

"I don't think the trial is being held in a free atmosphere," she said.

KOREANS HERE HIT KIM'S TRIAL

A group of Korean residents in Japan on Aug. 14 charged Gen. Chon Du Hwan with trying to execute south Korean opposition leader Kim Dae Jung on the basis of what they called "forged evidence" to "prove" his crimes and thus destroy democracy in their motherland.

This denunciation of Chon was part of a brief statement issued by the National Congress for Korean Democracy and Democratic Unification (Hanmintong), represented by Kim Jae Hwa, at its office in Tokyo.

Commenting on the first hearing of the court-martial of Kim and 23 other south Korean dissidents, the group said that "south Korean residents abroad on Aug. 14 observed in deep sorrow the day when Korean democracy was strangulated at the hands of the murderer, Gen. Chon.

Sharing the physical and mental pains Kim feels, Koreans in Japan will continue their fight against Gen. Chon's dictatorship and any further destruction of democracy, the statement added.

Hanmintong was holding a meeting in Tokyo on the morning of Aug. 14 to inaugurate a liaison council of Korean residents of Japan, France, the U.S., West Germany and other states to work for

(Continued on page 8)

DPRK Has Bright Future: Japan Bank Board Chairman's Visit

A delegation of the Ashikaga Bank, Ltd., Japan, visited the DPRK from June 6 to July 7. The delegation was headed by Fujimatsu Masanori, Chairman of the Board of the Directors of the Ashikaga Bank.

Follows an interview with Chairman Fujimatsu Masanori:

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HIGH ENTHUSIASM FOR 6TH CONGRESS OF WPK

It was the first time I visited a country in the Communist bloc, except that I once stayed in West Berlin for a short time as a tourist long time ago. The DPRK is the first socialist country where I stayed for such a long time.

Before my departure to the DPRK, I obtained some knowledge about the DPRK, and I thought that its political situation was secured under the leadership of President Kim Il Sung, and that the economy had been rehabilitated to a certain point.

However, the developed economy and progress in the construction of the DPRK made aware that I had hardly any understanding of the country.

All the cities and farms I visited were filled with labour enthusiasm among the workers and farmers who were-making efforts to achieve many successes by the 6th Congress of the Workers' Party of Korea scheduled for coming October.

A university students' hall in Pyongyang was nearing completion, though its construction had been started only in January this year. The thing that attracted me most was the beautiful Pyongyang. Even it was only 25 years ago that Pyongyang was completely destroyed by air raids in the Korean War (1950 ~ 1953), Pyongyang has become a neat and well-arranged modern city which deserves its name "the city in a park." All buildings and roads are large and wide. They all have sufficient space around. Its city construction plan must have been far-sighted, I think.

For example, the platforms at Pyongyang Station are incomparably larger than those at Tokyo Central Station, and their ceilings are higher than Tokyo Central Station's. I admired the construction plan of Pyongyang Station as an excellent one, as it was designed not to make the people feel oppressed by low ceilings.

Fujimatsu Masanori, Chairman of the Board of the Directors of the Ashikaga Bank, Ltd., Japan

I saw subways, too. I descended on a long escalator to reach an underground palace. There were solid marble pillars, mosaic pictures on the walls and shining chandeliers. I've never seen such grand subway like Pyongyang's though I know subways in London. Everything in the Pyongyang Subway is magnificent.

Construction projects are planned very rationally. For instance, the area heating system of Pyongyang City. Houses in Pyongyang are heated by hot water drawn from power stations in the suburbs of Pyongyang. It is hard to find such big heating system in the world.

The DPRK has more hydraulic power stations than thermal ones, as it does not produce oil. Domestically produced coal is used to fire the thermal power stations.

The country does not know an energy crisis. Considering the situation of the world in which many countries suffer from an energy crisis, I should say that President Kim Il Sung is a man of foresight.

Women walking on a street in Pyongyang

NO STUDENTS WEAR GLASSES

There are few countries in the world that are so keen on education as the DPRK. Education is completely free of charge. Moreover, students receive educational aid funds and even pocket money from the state.

I saw children on the streets. They were very active and looked very happy. They were all amiable even to foreigners.

In the Pyongyang Students and Children's Palace, I found many children participating in club activities. Students taking piano lessons used grand pianos. Even in Japan, children do not take piano lessons, using grand pianos. I saw children taking gymnastic exercises, learning dancing, embroidery and other lessons.

I envy the children in the DPRK the great care extended to them.

No freedom is allowed for children in Japanese education as its main aim is to enable them to pass entrance examinations for institutions of higher learning.

When I visited a school I was surprised to see that no students there wore glasses. Free from cramming for examinations students there are prevented from impairing their eyesight. I saw many people with glasses in the Mansudae Art Theater. But they were all from Japan.

There is a need for Japanese educationalists to study the educational system of the DPRK, I think.

Children and students there study well, engage in sports activities, while developing their feelings as human beings, in a good educational system.

In the future when they will play key roles in government and construction work, the DPRK will have a higher place in the world.

ANNUAL ECONOMIC GROWTH RATE: 12%

I regret that some people here speak ill of the DPRK (particularly about trade debts with Japan) without knowing the reality of the DPRK's economy. I know many people in banking business who have no understanding of the DPRK.

Of course we need foreign currency when we do business with foreign countries. It is unavoidable that trade deficits increase together with an increase of trade volume in the course of economic development. Japan also suffered from heavy trade deficits for a long time, except during the war time, because of continued excess of imports over exports. Much more, the DPRK just delayed paying money to Japan for imports after the oil crisis. I think this is not a big problem.

Today, countries of the Third-World are strong in the world, as they have rich underground resources. The DPRK also has rich underground resources, including nonferrous metals like black lead, tungsten and coal, which many countries of the world eagerly want to buy.

I told the Japanese bankers about the DPRK's economic possibilities with confidence. This is the main result of my visit to the DPRK.

The DPRK's per capita national income was 1,000 dollars in 1974 and last year it jumped to 1,900 dollars, double that of the 1974 income level. However, after visiting several places and seeing many things there I was convinced that the national income of the DPRK was higher than the figure seemed to show. Because the people wore good clothes and their living conditions were secure. When I stayed over in Peking on my way to Japan, I also told the leaders of Japanese banks about what I saw in the DPRK. They were all surprised to hear my words.

The annual economic growth rate is 12-15 percent. Even Japan's growth rate is 4 percent and West Germany's also 4 percent. The American economy has now dropped to a minus growth rate.

It is profitable for Japan to have a good relationship with the DPRK whose national economy has been developing at a fast and steady pace.

The country is now in the last phase of the completion of socialization of the country. I think it will be the first country in the world to start establishing a communist country.

I got the same impression of the DPRK as the late President Tito who said that "the DPRK is a model socialist country."

I think as many people as possible should visit the DPRK to know more about its reality.

JAPANESE CULTURE COMES FROM KOREA

I often read books on Oriental and world history. I visited a folk-lore museum, a history museum and a revolutionary museum during my stay in the DPRK.

Scene of a piano lesson with the use of grand pianos in the Pyongyang Students and Children's Palace

The things I saw there convinced me that Japanese culture originated in Korea. I thought so because wall paintings in the Takamatsu mound (in Nara Prefecture, Japan) were simlar to mural paintings of the Koryo period; the person who is believed to have taught writing to the Japanese was also a Korean named Wang In.

As they have excellent culture and tradition, the Korean people are a proud nation. The Koreans were once a big nation with their territory expanding from the present Korean Peninsula to-the north-eastern part of China. Moreover, it is a homogeneous nation, having the same language and culture in the past 5,000 years.

Unfortunately, Korea has been divided for more than 35 years now, with many families, relatives and many other Korean people living in the different parts of the country. Many of them even don't know whether their family members are now alive or not. Though, we Japanese can freely visit both south and north Korea, the Korean people can not. I want to see Korea reintegrated as early as possible.

In reality, for most Japanese the DPRK is a "mysterious country" even today. Many people around me were surprised at my visit to the DPRK. They regard this as something very awful. The Japanese should view the DPRK from an international viewpoint. I found many black and white people but a few Japanese in the Mansudae Art Theater.

The Japanese must know the DPRK better. No one can know when the DPRK and the U.S. will establish diplomatic relations. China and the U.S. normalized their diplomatic relations overnight. We should not view things in a fixed way. I think history always develop according to the wishes of the people, though in a more or less zigzag way.

Japan, Korea and China have developed their own cultures in Asia. The DPRK has abolished Chinese characters. Its younger generation only learn the phonetic alphabets of their own.

We and DPRK people decided not to use English words in business. I said that it was better for us Japanese to use Japanese and for Koreans to use Koreans and that there was no need for Asians to use English. They agreed with me. I think a good relationship will be established if both countries respect each other.

Since the people of the DPRK study hard, receiving good education, and since it has rich underground resources, we expect much from the DPRK in the future.

Tearful Family Reunions in Fatherland of Japan-Resident Koreans

Today, the DPRK-built ship "Samjiyon-ho" plies regularly between Wonsan and Niigata.

Passengers are Korean residents in Japan who are going to visit their fatherland for two weeks.

Here the People's Korea briefly introduces stories told by members of the 10th short-term home visiting group (May 4-17). A staff reporter of the P.K. covered, accompanied them on their visit to the DPRK.

Among the members there was Mrs. Yun Myong Sok (53 years old) who went to the fatherland to see her elder sister after a separation of 46 years. Some one asked her, "How can you recognize your elder sister after a separation of 46 years?" Then, she answered confidently, "I have no worry about that. Because we will recognize eath other intuitively as sisters of kith and kin."

Among the members there was also Mr. Chu Jin Hae (67 years old) who visited the fatherland. He was on a wheelchair under the warm care of his wife and son.

What was this old man thinking of, watching at the horizon for many hours sitting on the wheelchair?

Every wrinkle on his face told us of his sufferings he had experienced in an alian land–Japan. Indeed, all the 200 members of the home-visiting group were all our compatriots who each had human dramas on their backs.

Miss. Cho Gae Ja (23 years old) could not sleep before departure to the fatherland, as she was going to meet her elder brother who had returned to the fatherland nine years before. As soon as the ship arrived at the Wonsan Port, warm tears rolled down her cheeks. In a emotional atmosphere, people call "Manse, manse!" loudly, they embraced each other. How eargerly they wished to be reunited! Tears, tears, manse, and manse.... They rejoiced over their reunion, with boundless emotions in their hearts.

When he met her, at first he said, "you became fat" as if to hide his embarrassment at seeing his sister after a long separation. She could not speak, as her heart was filled with great emotion, although she had wanted to talk with him about everything when she met him.

He now works for a certain railway newspaper company and is said to have become a member of the Party at the end of last year. And she who is planned to get married next spring, enjoyed the significant two week trip, with her heart filled with great joy, emotion and attachment to the soil of her dear fatherland which she had once dreamed of visiting.

However, the days filled with joy quickly passed as they climbed Mt. Kumgang-san, ate a pleasant dinner at a restaurant in Pyongyang–they sang, danced and talked with each other to their hearts' content.

The day of separation came. On May 17, her elder brother came from Pyongyang by taxi all the way to see her off.

It is sorrowful for one to bid farewell to one's dear ones at a seaport. She suppressed sobbing, trying to keeping the promise that if either of them sobbed, he or she had to pay fine. If both of them sobbed, it would only make the parting more sorrowful. "I will never sob," she said to herself firmly, but she sobbed at the moment the ship began to leave the port.

"Please take care of yourself, good luck! " how earnestly she cried but these words failed to come from her mouth.

"Good-bye, dear fatherland! You will be greatly changed when I visit you again...." As a third generation Korean born and grown up in the alien land of Japan, the two week stay in the fatherland was really significant to her in enabling her to establish her identity as a Korean. However two weeks were not long enough for one to understand the fact that the Korean people –proud of their 5,000 years long history and their rich natural resources, are carrying out socialist construction under the wise guidance of President Kim Il Sung and vitality of the Korean people. Two weeks were also too short period for one to be with one's dear kins after a long separation.

On the way to the Niigata Port she heard the news about the Kwangju massacre incident.

How she wished from the bottom of her heart to send encouragement and support to the south Korean sisters and brothers! She was firmly resolved to make every possible efforts to bring near the day when all Korean people will be able to live together on the soil of the fatherland.

Family members embracing each other with tears flowing on their cheeks

Families emotionally reunited

Old Koreans pose for a photograph on the deck of the "Samjiyon" on its way to Korea hoping to see their long-separated family members

Ex-Minister at Seoul Emb. in Tokyo Stresses:

Kim Not Guilty

Choe Se Hyon, former Minister at the south Korean Embassy in Tokyo made a bombshell disclosure on the KCIA's activity in Japan and revealed new facts substantiating Kim Dae Jung's innocence.

The former minister at the Embassy in Tokyo, who directed KCIA operations here until December last year told an interview jointly held by the American General Bureau of Japan's daily Asahi Shimbun and Mun Myong Ja, a journalist of the U.S. & Asia News. Choe took up the Tokyo post in February last year at the strong request of his brother-in-law, the then KCIA chief Kim Jae Gyu, who was executed for assassinating the late strongman Pak Jung Hi.

Noteworthy points among his remarks are: 1) When he defected,the KCIA has no evidence that the former presidential candidate Kim Dae Jung has connections with the DPRK, which is one of the charges against him. So, the allegation is most unlikely to be true; 2) The KCIA has numbers of informants planted in government offices, private enterprises and various organizations in Japan.

Follows a gist of the interview:

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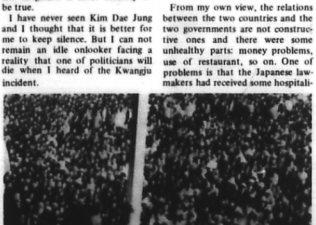
Far-Fetched Charges

Before travelling to Tokyo, I was called to the KCIA headquarters and briefed on Kim Dae Jung's abduction from Tokyo in 1973. I think that abducting Kim was a stupid thing to do. Kim Jae Gyu was of the same view. I heard from someone that the Japanese government knew details of the abduction case. According to the charges raised by the martial law authorities, Kim Dae Jung has connections with the "north" or the General Association of Korean Residents in Japan (Chongryun). However, as far as I know, there is no basic fact bespeaking Kim's connection with the "north." Martial law authorities alleged: Kim Dae Jung has relations with the National Congress for Democracy in South Korea and National Unification (Hanmintong); and Hanmintong staged the anti-government activities.

It is alleged that Pae Dong Ho, Kim Jong Chung and others belonging to Hanmintong travelled between Japan and north Korea. But the real facts are certainly known by the Japanese government. On this matter, Seoul can only get information from the Japanese government. As far as I know, I never received such kind of information.

When I defected, the KCIA has no evidence that Kim Dae Jung had connections with the north. I think the allegation is most unlikely to be true.

I have never seen Kim Dae Jung and I thought that it is better for me to keep silence. But I can not remain an idle onlooker facing a reality that one of politicians will die when I heard of the Kwangju incident.



Kim Dae Jung gained a great popularity at the time of the April 27 presidential election of 1971. Photo: Over 10,000 people greet the then presidential candidate Kim.

KCIA's Reckless Activity In Japan

Just after I assumed my post of minister at the embassy, I really felt that the activity here was mad. There is no principle of individuals and all agents think the way how to make much money and to win promotion rapidly.

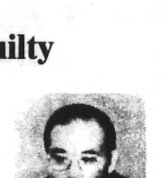
The KCIA has numbers of informants planted in Japanese government offices, private enterprises and various organizations in Japan. The KCIA routinely collects information on the General Association of Korean Residents in Japan and other anti-Seoul Korean organizations including Hanmintong and tries to keep under control the pro-Seoul Union of Korean Residents in Japan and lobby in Japanese political circles. It also gathers international information available in Tokyo.

The KCIA has its agents stationed in south Korean consulates general in Osaka , Nagoya, Fukuoka, Sapporo in addition to Tokyo, and has informants extensively planted in Japanese government offices, private enterprises and various organizations, as well as the organizations of Koreans living in Japan.

The agency's budget does not permit it to spend money lavishly. I had made reports to Kim Jae Gyu about the extortion of money by KCIA operatives from companies run by pro-Seoul Koreans in Japan.

Seoul-Tokyo Corruption

From my own view, the relations between the two countries and the two governments are not constructive ones and there were some unhealthy parts: money problems, use of restaurant, so on. One of problems is that the Japanese lawmakers had received some hospitalities during their stay in south Korea. I know some corrupt parts of the Japanese lawmakers in connection with my own work.



When I met a politician, I kept out of the limelight. I had connections with the lawmakers including those of the Opposition excepting for the Japan Communist Party. I got aquainted with most of factions and met one by one. Li Byong Gwi was in charge of Japan's political circles.

Kim Dae Jung sitting in the dock in the hearing held at the Seoul district court on December 13, 1975

Kim Dae Jung Victim of Chon's Ambition for Power

South Korean opposition leader Kim Dae Jung and his 23 associates went before a court martial on August 14 to face charges relating to their alleged plot to overthrow the "government." The plan of the south Korean junta led by strongman Gen. Chon Du Hwan is an attempt to get rid of him; of this there can be no doubt. Everyone believes that his life is in a very serious danger; it is clear that the military court under martial law instituted by Gen. Chon himself will sentence the former presidential candidate, one of most favored potential presidential candidates, on cooked-up charges either to death or life imprisonment. Knowing Kim's ideological, religious, and political convictions, no one believes in the charges brought against him.

Pol. Principles

Kim Dae Jung who was an arch political foe of slain dictator Pak Jung Hi, Gen. Chon's reliable mentor, and a man of great popularity, has endured the oppression by the two successive power holders, Pak Jung Hi and Chon Du Hwan, and has been struggling against their oppression.

His political principles are the main reason why he is charged with violating the "national security law," "the anti-communist law," the criminal code concerning sedition, the foreign exchange control law and martial law proclamations, because they realize that these principles of his are a major obstacle to their control over the grass-roots at bayonet-point.

A staunch south Korean nationalist, Kim Dae Jung said in his memoir made public immediately after his release on December 27, 1977 (he has been detained for about 2 years and 10 months in connection with the March 1,1976 Declaration for Democracy and National Salvation incident): "I have three political principles of my own.

"The first one is to live together with history. I have no intention to lead my life apart from history.

"The second is to stand on the side of the popular masses. Under whatever circumstances, I stand by the side of masses of people. . .

"The third is to respect human rights. Any state, any government and any national unity are for human rights. No state or no government is necessary if it does not guarantee human rights."

Then, Kim Dae Jung concluded: "These three can be best served by democracy."

These political positions of Kim Dae Jung's are a sufficient reason why he has to be removed from politics.

The April 27 presidential election of 1971 was the starting point of the suppression of his activity by the Pak regime. Until that time, he worked hard for many years to win the freedom and right of political activity in south Korea as a member of the 6th and 8th national assemblies.

The general political situation and public sentiments on the eve of the election were rapidly turning decisively in favor of Kim Dae Jung because of his opposition to the tyrannic fascist rule and also for his demand for democratic civil rights and peaceful reunification. So, the slain dictator utilized some KCIA agents, making them make telephones and send letters to threat him, and hurled a bomb at his home.

Terror Committed Even Abroad

The Pak regime's terror against Kim was villainously committed even abroad. After the 1971 election, Kim travelled to Japan and the U.S. to stir public sentiments against Pak's dictatorial rule. Pak Jung Hi, much vexed by this, instructed the KCIA to murder Kim, and on his instruction, able intelligence agents were dispatched abroad secretly and local agents threw rotten tomatoes at him when he was speaking before compatriots abroad, and made a deliberate attempt on May 24, 1971 to kill him in a car accident.

After the failure of a series of attempts to assassinate Kim Dae Jung, Pak Jung Hi angrily ordered KCIA agents to do away with him at once: Either to bring him back in a knapsack or throw him into the sea of the Korean Strait.

Thus, the Kim Dae Jung kidnap case occurred, which aroused whole world opinion.

Kim Dae Jung was carrying out vigorous political activities abroad for the democratic rights of the south Korean people and the country's reunification when he was abducted from Tokyo in August 1973.

who attempted to kill him secretly was exposed to the world and came under furious fire at home and abroad, the Pak regime tried to punish him on charges of holding pro-communist ideas, but to no avail, for lack of evidence.

Later, Pak Jung Hi threw him behind bars on charges of violation of the election law and emergency decrees, and persecuted him inhumanely and then sealed his political activities by placing him prolonged house arrest, depriving him of his civil rights.

Chon's New Attacks

With the death of the former dictator on October 26 last year, the "yusin" system which had stifled the popular masses for a long time should have been totally destroyed and an end put to the Kim Dae Jung kidnap case, a political fabrication by this system, as well as to the history of disgrace.

However, with the appearance of the new junta led by Gen. Chon Du Hwan, attacks on democratic civil rights were renewed, the spectre of the "yusin" system was revived.

Chon Du Hwan judged that he could put down the democratic forces and effectively realized his seizure of power only by getting rid of Kim Dae Jung who has a considerable influence on the democratic movement.

Chon Du Hwan's plot to destroy Kim came into the open when he told Sin Hyon Hwak, former prime minister hailing from Kyongsang Province, at the funeral service for Pak Jung Hi: "Kim Dae Jung's behaviour is questionable. Kim Dae Jung must be removed to protect Kyongsang Provinces' force.....

Kim Dae Jung appears to be a communist."

The army purge coup staged by the then Lt. Gen. Chon on December 12 last year sprang from his wild ambition to put down Kim Dae Jung's political activities and the activities of other opposition forces, to seize power for himself and maintain the "yusin" system.

Early this year, plots against Kim were escalated as his political activities expanded in scope and his influence grew rapidly.

When fierce struggles of students and people of all strata flared up in Seoul and local areas against fascism and for democracy in April under the slogan "Lift Martial Law" and "Liquidate Yusin Remnants," the Chon junta kicked up an anti-Kim favor, presenting a distorted picture of these struggles and describing them as "riots" agitated and engineered by Kim Dae Jung and other democratic figures.

Pyongyang Flays New Presidency Of Chon Style

Pyongyang, flaying the sinister intention of south Korean new strongman Chon Du Hwan to grab the "presidential" chair, called him "a military gangster, fascist tyrant and hangman." This comment was made by Rodong Sinmun, organ of the Workers' Party of Korea in its August 15 article. Rodong Sinmun also called Chon "a stumbling block obstructing possible north-south talks" in its commentary run in the August 14 issue.

Follows a gist of the commentary dated August 15 which was headlined "Crafty Honeyed Words of Fascist Tyrant."

Chon Du Hwan was shameless enough to claim that a "new era" was opening, a "new order" coming into being and a "new national history" beginning in south Korea. He prattled that it was the "goal" and "guiding idea" of the "new era" to build a "democratic welfare society."

Traitor Chon Du Hwan is making empty promises, attaching the word "new" to his every word. In this he seeks to channel public opinion in favor of his seizure of the puppet "presidential" chair by circulating the rumour that he is the very man capable of a "new policy."

To build up a cult of himself, Chon Du Hwan even invented a side-splitting drama to show that he is an apostle of god.

He is not a "new guide" of this type but a fascist tyrant who lords it over on the heads of the people by resorting to the old "yusin system"; he is not a "founder of a new history," but a dictator who barred a political development and trampled underfoot the sprouts of democracy; not an "apostle" of god, but a hangman deserving punishment by heaven.

It is the height of folly for such wretch to style himself "new politician" stringing out obtrusive words about a "guiding idea" and building of a "democratic welfare society," with an eye to the "presidential" chair.

In the interview he made groundless attacks on the men of the press and intellectuals, alleging that they in the past "divided public opinion of the country," pursued a "sordid political aim" and "conspired with an anti-national politician" and threatened that he would never pardon such acts.

In this Chon Du Hwan, who is afraid of the conscientious appeal and just demand of the men of the press and intellectuals more than anyone else, vowed to ban the free expression at the point of the bayonet and strictly control the press and make it serve him, as he does now.

As for the building of "a welfare society" brought forward by traitor Chon Du Hwan, it is nothing but a deceptive signboard for arresting public attention.

His torrent of sophism about "a leaping growth of economy," construction of "a welfare society," and the like is as good as a jargon on building a pavilion on the sand with a bare hand.

It cannot be overlooked in traitor Chon Du Hwan's interview that he, raising a hue and cry over non-existent "threat from the north," cried that everyone should have a "grim resolve" and strive for "national unity" for a "guarantee of existence" and "promise of the future."

No matter how hard he may try to present himself as a "new statesman" with a string of threats and honeyed words, he cannot conceal his ugly color as a military gangster, fascist tyrant and hangman who is ignorant of the nation, lacks the elementary norm of idea and knows no politics, but is skilled in sword-brandishing and murder.

Economic Chiefs of 4 News Papers:

Panel Discussion on S. Korean Economy

(Continued from the previous issue)

Li: I would like to ask the government whether it has ever improved the financial structure during a boom period in the past, if it argues that it can not improve the financial structure because of recession. The answer is no. In the past, the financial structure of our country's economy was as bad as it is now, even when the economy turned upward in a recession. Enterprises are required to sell their products when the economy is propsperous and dispose of the stockpiles of goods accumulated during recession. Therefore, the government must furnish funds for industrial rationalization to enterprises improving their financial structures. Four or five years ago, the then Minister of Finance touched upon the question of industrial rationalization funds. At that time, he said that the government had no control over the question of industrial rationalization, as even a cheap candy store or a small grocery shop can make profits. He asked how it was possible for the government to take measures to merge such small enterprises. It seems to be economic common sense that it is no easy task to promote industrial rationalization and improve industrial structures. Among the government's policies to combat the recession, there are measures for furnishing industrial rationalization funds and contributing subsidies for the improvement of financial structures. But, no such measures have yet to be taken by the government. If we view the lack of such measures in the light of its price policy. I can not but say that the present government policy is based on the thinking that restraint on prices is al-mighty.

Moderator: There is something in what you say. But, in fact, under the conditions of the current recession, the government can not afford to designate enterprises to continue and others that should be closed down, can it?

At present, if enterprises are to extricate themselves from the government-led economic system, they must build up their capabilities enough to adjust their productive activities automatically on the basis of the market mechanism. However, enterprises are just waiting for measures to be taken by the government. On the other hand, the government, afraid of kicking off any serious social or political problems hesitates to tackle a problem serious in with maintaining the present status. It seems that it intends to pass the task of settling problem to a new Cabinet. Therefore, the question of adjusting capital investments in the heavy chemical industrial sectors has yet been unsettled for as long as several months. On this matter, we would like to hear Mr. Pae.

Adjustment of Funds for Heavy Chemical Industry

Pae: Although discussions have been held on the problem of adjustment of capital investments in the heavy chemical industrial sectors since the May 25 measure of 1979, they are still at the starting point.

The problem lies in the fact that many changes were made so easily by the government after it decided to follow the policy of priority to heavy chemical industries. According to the initial plan, under the policy of developing the heavy chemical industrial sectors, as defense-oriented sectors the government designated certain enterprises which were to be developed to international level. However, in the course of enforcing this policy, the government opened doors to other enterprises in order to develop them into export-oriented industries and highly competitive enterprises, resulting in the redundancy of investments. As a result, capital investments in the electric power industry have overlapped, resulting in increased difficulties in investment adjustment. In addition, this sector have come to face pressures from various consortiums such as the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development (IBRD). The sectors of heavy electric machinery, engine building, shipbuilding, and construction equipment encounter the same situation and are plagued by redundant investments.

The reason why the government failed in checking the advance of leading enterprises in the course of policy adjustment are: Pressure from relations of forces between powerful business groups and the failure of the government to refute the claims made by such business groups. It was the government itself that evoked among the industrialists the awareness and a sense of mission that investment in the heavy industrial sector was patriotic and contributed to the development of society and the nation. Therefore, this sense of mission inflamed rivalries among the enterprises in investment in the heavy chemical industrial sectors. Consequently, enterprises made dangerously speculative investments in the heavy chemical industrial sectors. Though in the initial stage, their plans were extolled as grandiose but it was too late for readjustment when the government adopted the "May 25 measure." Enterprises had asked for help from leading foreign investors as their partners. Enter prises were able to overcome difficulties and start their capital investment in the heavy chemical industrial sectors only because they could utilize their relations with government officials, regional, and academic relations. Therefore, it is difficult for the government to rank investment plans on their own merit.

At present, it is difficult to make a radical adjustment in the controversial construction projects in the electric power industry. Enterprises have so far rejected government advice to carry out measures or establish a new company, because if they accepted government advice, they must obey government's commitments to the IBRD and other international commitments, such as guarantee of an optimum rate of operation and of the domestic market. Therefore, the question of governmental level adjustment should be solved in this sector.

In April, when the government delegation visited the IBRD headquarters to persuade it into continuing its capital investment, the government, in turn, was requested by the IBRD to give a prior guarantee of the domestic market and the rationalization of facilities in the same sectors. Originally, this problem issued from the industrial policy of the government. Recently, it is said that the government has basically agreed on the establishment of a new company in the form of joint investments by financial organs concerned. But the problem of how to assess capital investments so far made the problem of rival companies or problems related to government policy remain unsolved. **(To be continued)**

A-Bomb Victims Not Only Japanese But Koreans

The two-day international meeting of the World Ban-the-Bomb Conference opened in Tokyo on Aug. 2.

Some 400 Japanese and foreign delegates attended the opening ceremony.

Included in the 95 foreign participants from 25 countries and 11 international organizations were a delegation of the General Association of Korean Residents in Japan (Chongryun), headed by its vice-Chairman Yun Sang Chol; Philip John Noel-Baker from Britain, winner of the 1959 Nobel Peace Prize Award; Peggy Duff, secretary-general of the International Union for Disarmament and Peace; residents from Palau in the Pacific which recently voted for a non-nuclear constitution; and residents of the Mariana Islands.

The number of foreign participants exceeded 72 who took part in last year's meeting.

Speaking at the meeting, vice-Chairman Yun Sang Chol, head delegate of Chongryun, stressed that Korea has remained divided into north and south for 35 years up to this date, since the country was liberated in 1945 from the colonial yoke of the Japanese imperialists. The tragedy of national division is attributable to the nuclear-armed U.S. troops stationed in south Korea.

He said that the following points were necessary to maintain the peace of the world and put an end to nuclear war:

1. The U.S. troops should withdraw immediately from south Korea, taking along with them all lethal weapons, particularly nuclear weapons.
2. South Korean society should be democratized. For this purpose, Chon Du Hwan should step down from power and democrats including Kim Dae Jung released at once.
3. A nuclear free zone should be created to include the Southeast Asian region and the Korean Peninsula.

The participants, paying keen attention to the Korean Peninsula, a possible flashpoint of a new war, were concerned about the developments in south Korea where the people are languishing under total control by the military group led by Chon Du Hwan.

Meanwhile, a liaison council for Korean victims of the A-bombs in Japan was formed on Aug. 5 in Hiroshima as a preliminary body for organization of all Korean victims of the A-bombs on the occasion of the 35th anniversary of the world's first atomic bomb disaster over the city in Hiroshima on August 6, 1945.

The inaugural meeting was successfully held at the Gekkanden Wedding Hall in Hiroshima under the cosponsorship of the councils of Korean victims of the atomic bombs in Hiroshima and Nagasaki, with the attendance of more than 150 Korean compatriots from various parts of Japan, including Hiroshima, Nagasaki and Yamaguchi prefectures.

The participants unanimously supported a proposal to erect a memorial tower for the Korean victims of the atomic bomb, in Peace Park in Hiroshima.

The meeting adopted a resolution, which demanded that the U.S. troops get out of south Korea, taking along with them all the lethal weapons; that the arrested democrats be set free in order to promote the democratization of south Korean society and that a vigorous campaign be waged to urge the Japanese government to correct its discriminative steps against Korean victims of the atomic boms.

There were some 80,000 Koreans living in Hiroshima and about 60,000 in Nagasaki when atomic bombs were dropped there, some 49,000 Koreans are estimated to have been killed (30,000 in Hiroshima and 10,000 in Nagasaki).

Some 30,000 of those who suffered from teh atomic bombs, survived and about 23,000 of them returned to south Korea right after the end of WW II or the DPRK aboard the repatriation ship. There are more than 7,000 Korean victims of the atomic bomb living in Japan.

Many Koreans were forcibly taken to Japan as draftees or as workers to do difficult construction and mining jobs during the Japanese imperialists' colonial rule over Korea. Some of them were victimized by the bombs.

A group of Korean residents pray for the souls of 2,128 Koreans killed in the atom bomb blast in Hiroshima 35 years ago, in front of the cenotaph built for Korean victims near the Peace Park in the city.

Sogang (Jesuit) University Professor on Democracy, Reunification

Prof. Li Sang Wu at Sogang (Jesuit) University in Seoul, expert of international relations, stressed the imperative need to establish democracy in south Korea in the interest of north-south reunification. Writing in the June issue of a leading south Korean monthly journal, Wolgan Chung-Ang, now banned from publication, Prof. Li described the reunification issue as a supra-government matter.

His article, "Democratic Development As Viewed from the Reunification Angle," calls for broader-based popular participation in the north-south dialogue.

Follow excerpts from the article:

Reunification—Supra-Governmental, Pan-National Matter

Reunification of our country is a matter to be discussed with regard to the destiny of the Korean society of 50 million, irrespective of the nature of a given government, because it is a supra-government issue.

We have a shared view that the north and south Korean societies should not be identified as two different societies because we speak the same language, hail from the same ancestry, and lived in the same society for several thousand years, and because we consider each to be member of the same family with strong emotional ties.

In the contemporary sense, reunifying the country means creating a new homogeneous society by increasing the compatibility of the two societies on the basis of Koreanism. Therefore, it means carving out the future, not carrying out restorationism.

The reunification issue has often been exploited to meet the governmental needs or has again and again been abused for the mobilization of the people and as a rationale for the maintenance of the given government. Each time, the reunification issue has suffered setbacks. The core of the matter has become ambiguous, creating confusion in the thinking of the people, who in turn have felt distrust toward the government. Although the reunification issue is a national task, the civilians have never been allowed to have their view reflected or to participate in reunification policy making or studies.

Consequently, the reunification question should be dealt with as a definite supra-governmental matter.

Nationalism with Love for Northern Compatriots

What is the basis for the justification of the reunification effort? It should be nationalism motivated with love for northern compatriots. In short, the cause of reunification can be justified only on the basis of love for our own people.

We are collectively striving to build a national society where all our people will be able to live well as in other societies. Sacrifices required of individual members of our society are rationalized as needed to provide us and our posterity with better living circumstances.

Our reunification effort must begin with the construction of exemplary liberal democratic order south of the DMZ where we could. If we fail to build the south Korean society into a democratic one, our reunification effort would not be recognized as a valid cause. In this sense, the democratization of the Korean society must come before the reunification of the country.

The north-south dialogue was held as far back as the beginning of the division of the country, though the talks were more often than not suspended. In 1948 Mr. Kim Gu and Dr. Kim Gyu Sik travelled to Pyongyang for north-south talks. In 70's, intensive talks were held between the north and the south, including the issue of the July 4 statement, meetings of the Coordination Commission, and Red Cross talks.

The reunification issue is a supra-government and pan-national task. Therefore, the process of north-south dialogue must permit broader public partcipation. We have failed to form a reunification council aimed at broader-based public role in the dialogue for the last 30 odd years. We could agree to the north Koreans' proposal to have an all-Korea national congress. Once national consensus has been reached on a reunification platform, any given government, be it a new or a caretaker government, may pursue a consistent policy. It may confidently carry out effective north-south dialogue because its policy enjoys national support. By democratic participation it is meant the realization of democratic agreement on policy principles.

For the time being, it is imperative to see the democratization of social institutions and democratic participation in policy decisions on the reunification issue. In other words, all the social sectors are guaranteed democratic representation. Then, we will be able to make the initiative in north-south talks.

For Improved International Environment

Domestic as the reunification issue is, it is difficult to press for its solution regardless of the international environment, because the history of the division of Korea is closely related to international politics. In order to achieve the reunification on our terms, we must win the cooperation of as many allies as possible that fully support our stand. In order to win their support, it is better and essential for our society to have ideological compatibility with those of our allies. The democratization of our society is crucial to the effort to create an international environment favorable to the reunification of the country.

Policies of foreign countries do not form the whole of an international climate. The peoples of those countries often not only decide their policy but change it. The sense of world citizenship, an undercurrent of the global community, became a democratic opponent of totalitarianism since the beginning of the 20th century. Out of this current, we would find ourselves isolated. Therefore, we must democratize our institutions in order to build an international climate which favors reunification.

* * *

My conclusion is simple and clear. The precondition of any serious pursuit of the reunification policy is to have democratic political order. I am not referring to the current changes in the situation. I must add that my conclusions are the natural and logical result of a serious interpretation of the historical significance of the reunification issue.

Korean Painting

"Autumn Scenery" By Choi Ro Sung

SHORT STORY

The Island in Flames (4)

By Hwang Gon

(Continued from the previous issue)

Myong Hi felt her heart pounding harder. She knew the end was drawing nearer. I wonder what he is thinking now--she asked herself. Thoughts about him, more than about herself, haunted her. Suddenly, he said, "Myong Hi!" His words were well measured.

"I still think you should have gone back!"

"Why?"

"Because I don't think we're getting any more ammunition. That means the devils will have this island before noon."

But Myong Hi had known all along what their fate would be. What she had hoped to hear from him was something closer to their hearts. But she did not know herself how to put her own feelings in words. Her heart seemed to have stopped beating.

Again there was a long--at least it seemed so--silence. It was again Tae Hun who broke the silence in a heavy tone. With his eyes fastened on the enemy ships, he asked if she was not afraid of death. A soft "No!" was the answer.

But a sense of unknown excitement stirred her and she had an urge to say something more. But the words would not pass her lips. Only after a moment and with much effort she began to speak.

"I only... I only regard that I've known you and members of the company such a short time. I am not afraid, nor sad... I wish I knew how to put it. But I just want to say I'm happy because I am with you and other members. This is the most precious moment in my life. Do you understand what I mean?"

There was no immediate response from Tae Hun. He had known for some time that he loved her. And her words warmed him immeasurably. Oh, how precious are her thoughts. Yet, he could not help running over again and again in his mind what life might have been if things had been different. After a while, he collected his thoughts.

"But my heart has been aching for you. No! Maybe this is not what I wanted to say. I wonder if you know how we all feel... We all feel we have found a sister in you. We have devoted our all to the fight and this may be the last one. But how our hearts are emboldened by you. I don't think even you yourself understand. You are the joy and pride of our young hearts. But my heart constricts with pain when I think all this--our being together will be so short. That's why I suffer when I think that you should still be here!"

As it became lighter the enemy guns grew more furious. But nothing bothered them. On and on they talked. They went over their childhood, army life, and her days at the mill....

Suddenly in a lighter mood Myong Hi asked Tae Hun.

"Do you think General Kim Il Sung knows we are sitting like this on Wolmi Island?"

"Maybe!"

"But how?"

"I'm sure he is looking at a map of Wolmi Island at this very moment. And I am also sure that the entire people are thinking of every place where the enemy has profaned our dear land and where the best sons and daughters of the land, particularly the faithful Party members, are fighting to defend our shores."

As he spoke, his hands tightly clasped Myong Hi's. Their eyes did not meet, perhaps intentionally, but the look in them was ardent.

A bomb burst by the trench, raising another storm of dust and sand. But Tae Hun and Myong Hi seemed not even to notice.

The battle today might be the last one, Myong Hi knew. Yet, something noble and lofty filled her heart.

Maybe it was no time to ask her of these things, but Tae Hun in a different tone broke the silence.

"Where are you from, Myong Hi?"

"From Chongjin."

"What did you do before joining the army?"

"Oh, I had worked in the textile mill ever since 1947. I joined the army last year... I was sent to the naval training school. About six months after my graduation the war broke out."

All this time Tae Hun was looking tenderly into Myong Hi's eyes. At last he dropped his eyes to his hand that held Myong Hi's. Tae Hun started reminiscing, hardly conscious of what he was saying.

"I'm from South Chungchong Province. When I was a kid, the family moved to Manchuria where I grew up. With the liberation I joined the Volunteers Corps... I had planned when the war was over to go back to my native village and build a new village with my childhood playmates. Oh, there are so many things I wanted to do! Of course, I am happy to fight for my country against this cursed enemy... I know there are many who will work with zeal for the village. But, oh! How I wanted to see my home again when we were on the southward march!"

"I suppose you have relatives there."

"Yeah, a few uncles and nieces. And of course you have many friends at the mill whom you want to see once more, haven't you?"

"Yes, there are many. But I rather think many of them are not there any more. Most of them, I'm sure, are in the army too. I have many close friends. I particularly remember when we girls got together and talked about what we had read. I remember one night I got so excited over a book I had to go up to a friend of mine and wake her up. I just had to read it to her! It was already after midnight."

Their faces were radiant as they talked.

(To be continued)

Korean Cultural History

Science, Technique of Koryo (25)

Invention of World's First Metal Types

The science and technology of Koryo in the 10th-14th centuries are characterized by rapid progress in astronomy, medical science and agronomy and by scientific and technological inventions and discoveries such as the invention of metal types, introduction of new methods of ceramic manufacture and fire arms.

In Koryo, a government office called *Soungwan* was established, where work related to astronomy, calendar, meteorological observation, water clock was done and many specialists were engaged in research work.

Their research work continued until the end of the Li dynasty. Astronomical research was developed in Koryo in order to meet the demand for the development of agricultural production and to heighten the prestige of the "king" in combination with the creed of Confucianism.

The results of research on astronomy were recorded in "Astronomy" and "Calendar" in "Koryosa" (History of Koryo). Important among them are records on solar eclipses, lunar eclipses, sun-spots, halos of the moon, etc.

For instance, the following records are found in 1515: "there appeared a black point in the sun and its size was that of an egg."

On the other hand, geography also developed. In 1002, a map of Koryo was completed. As foreign trade was active in Koryo, maps of foreign countries were also made.

Many historical works appeared during this period, which are represented by "Samguk-sagi" (History of Three Kingdoms)."Samguksagi" was completed in 1145. This contains important materials on the histories of ju, kun, kyon (provinces, counties, villages) and the locations of major cities.

In the latter half of this period, Koryo sustained continued attacks from Yuan invaders and Japanese pirates and vigorous struggles were staged by the Koryo people. In the course of this struggle, the Koryo people increased their love for their land and culture.

Ra Hung Yu was a famous cartographer in the later period of the 14th century. No maps made by him are extant. A map of Koryo was used as a basic map in the 15th century.

In "Koryosa" (History of Koryo), 119 earthquakes (in the 13-14th centuries) are recorded. (176 in the entire period of Koryo)

Records on places where earthquakes occurred and their seismic intensity were important data for construction planning.

Macroceisms covering 19 ju, earthquakes which continued for three days in the same place are recorded. The earthquakes which occurred on Kanghwado Island in 1260 and in Kaesong in 1385, are recorded as extremely disasterous earthquakes.

From the 11-12th centuries, wood-block printing was a main method of printing in Koryo.

The engraving of a complete collection of Buddhist scriptures on 80,000 blocks is well known.

At first Koryo had a complete collection of Buddhist Sutras and another collection, a sequel to it, both engraved on blocks. They were dispersed by the Yuan aggressors and lost. In this situation, the ruling circles of Koryo set about a tremendous work of compiling a better collection Buddhist scriptures in 1236. The Koryo people finished engraving blocks for a complete collection of Buddhist scriptures in 16 years, while fighting hard-fought battles against the aggressors. The collection comprised more than 86,600 blocks for 6,780 volumes.

The new collection was far superior to the previous ones. Books printed on the 80,000 blocks were kept in the custody of the Haein Temple, south Kyongsang Province.

The blocks for the complete collection of Buddhist scriptures have been preserved without suffering any damage from worms or weathering until today for more than 700 years.

In those days, China, Japan and other countries which lagged to some extent behind Koryo in the art of printing, requested Koryo many times to supply copies of the complete collection of Buddhist Scriptures and Koryo complied with their requests.

In 1311 Koryo printed copies of the collection for Yuan.

Metal types were invented for the first time in history by the Korean people and made a great contribution to the printing industry of the world.

Ceramics developed to a high level to add a glorious page to the history of ceramic arts of the world.

The Koryo people had taken pains to remove the shortcomings of printing blocks which had long been put to wide use, and, at last, succeeded in manufacturing metal types, the first of their kind in the world.

A complete collection of Buddhist scriptures engraved on 80,000 blocks preserved in a warehouse of the Haein Temple located in Kottchon county, South Kyongsang Prov.

The invention of metal types was the outcome of many years of efforts on the part of Koryo's typographers and craftsmen to simplify the labor-consuming process of block-printing. It was also based on the high metal-processing technique attained in casting delicate metal types.

The use of metal types in Koryo was first recorded by Li Gyu Bo, a scholar of the mid-13th century. In the foreword to his book, "Kogumsangjong-ryemun" (Established Code of Etiquette, Ancient and Modern) published between 1234 and 1241, he noted that the book was printed in metal types.

In view of the fact that no emphasis was laid in the foreword on the first use of metal types, this use may have begun in the 12th century.

From various facts authenticated in later ages we can say that material used for metal types was copper. The metal-type casting in Koryo antedates by three centuries the metal type printing of Guthenberg known as the first inventor of printing in Europe. We can say that Koryo contributed a great deal to the development of the world's art of printing.

The techniques of metal manufacture and production of weapons attained high levels. The manufacturing technique was fractionated. There are many cast goods-mainly commodities, hard currency, bells and Buddha images.

Some small metal craftworks made in those days are extant today.

It was because Koryo was repeatedly attacked by the aggressors that the techniques of producing weapons developed there.

In the 11th century many new weapons were produced and played an important role in fighting the Khitan aggressors.

Gunpowder was invented by Choe Mu Son (1326-1395). As a result of his 20-year research, he succeeded in producing saltpeter as raw material of gunpowder.

Do You Know?

Kanggangsuwollae

National song and dance *Kanggangsuwollae* became popular with our people over 380 years ago, during the Imjin Patriotic War (1592-1598).

Kanggangsuwollae means "Formidable hordes of Japs come on from over sea."

Every night women on the south coast would climb hills behind their villages, build bonfires and watch the Japanese aggressors for our navy. They used to spend the night, dancing hand in hand round bonfires, responding in chorus to the leader's song with *Kanggangsuwollae*.

Their singing greatly contributed to victory in the war, encouraging immensely our navy and giving terror to the enemy.

For more than 300 years this folk song was very popular with women in the coastal areas of Cholla and Kyongsang Provinces. In the course of time it developed into a unique dialogic song for women's round dance.

Each line of this song in form of rhythmic verse consists of the part sung by the leader and of chorus. So it is easy for people to join in singing. With the lapse of time the words were modified to faithfully reflect the feelings of the people in given eras and the requirements of different ages.

We cite here a typical stanza showing the leitmotif of this folk song:

Let's be loyal to the country,
Kanggangsuwollae
With hoes, we're peasants,
with guns, we're sailors,
Kanggangsuwollae
Let's enjoy national prosperity
and welfare, peace and
bumper year forever,
Kanggangsuwollae.

This stanza graphically represents the patriotism of our people and their ardent desire to beat back the Japanese invaders and live a happy life, as well as their fierce hatred for the enemy.

This song also shows well the specific feature of our folk songs whose melodies are sweet and soft and incite joy.

Its music is one of fine musics of our folk songs.

NEWS DISPATCH FROM PYONGYANG

July 12

- A government delegation of the DPRK headed by Vice-Premier Kim Gyong Ryon left Pyongyang by plane to attend the celebrations of the first anniversary of the victory of revolution in Nicaragua.
- An Olympic delegation of the DPRK headed by Kim Yu Sun, Chairman of the Olympic Committee of the DPRK, who is chairman of the Korean Physical Culture and Sports Guidance Committee, left Pyongyang by plane to participate in the 22nd Olympic Games in Moscow.
- A party and government delegation of the DPRK headed by Rim•Chun Chu, Member of the Political Committee of the DPRK, arrived in Bagdad to attend the celebrations of the 12th anniversary of the July 17 revolution, the national day of Iraq. Rim Chun Chu expressed the belief that this visit of the delegation would contribute to further expanding and developing the friendly and cooperative relations between the two countries and strengthening the unity among the peoples of the non-aligned countries.

July 13

- Vice-Premier and Foreign Minister Ho Dam, a special envoy of the President left Pyongyang by special plane for a visit to the United Republic of Tanzania.
- A delegation of the trade union of textile and light industrial workers of the Soviet Union headed by E.P. Korneev, Secretary of its CC, and a delegation of the Soviet Architects' Union headed by A.A. Abdalyev, Chief of the Kazakhstan State Major Project Institute arrived in Pyongyang by air.

July 16

- Dawda Kairaba Jawara, President of the Republic of Gambia, met DPRK ambassador to his country Ryu Man Bok. Saying that the reunification of Korea should be realized in an independent and peaceful way, Gambian President stressed that the Gambian people would as ever actively support the Korean people's struggle for national reunification.

July 18

- Jose Palau, Alternate Member of the Executive Committee of the CC of the Spanish Communist Party and General Secretary of the Union of Communist Youth of Spain, arrived in Pyongyang by plane.
- A Yugoslav Trade Union delegation headed by Miran Potrc, Member of the CC of the League of Communists of Yugoslavia and Chairman of the Council of the Trade Union Confederation of Yugoslavia, arrived in Pyongyang by plane.

SHORT NEWS OF SEOUL

July 31

- Tadano Toyojiro, and executive of "Hanguk Hinomoto" Co., Ltd. in the Masan export free zone (a company manufacturing bolts and nuts) affiliated with a Japanese company attempted to escape to Japan, leaving liabilities amounting to 450,000,000 won, including 13,810,000 won wages of its employees but failed in returning to Japan because of suspension of the emigration permit by the immigration and emigration control office.
- South Korea's agriculture and fishery ministry announced that it had dismissed 1,212 officers of trade unions of workers of government-managed agricultural and fisheries enterprises.
- Ri Gyu Ho, minister of education sent official documents to presidents of universities throughout the country, concerning a guideline for university students' rules. Main points of the rules are (1) revival of the ban on the reinstatement of students whose names were deleted from the list of student, (2) direct disciplinary measures by university presidents, (3) concrete of disciplinary measures against students and (4) limitations on students' self-government activities.
- In a "social purge" move, the ministry of information cancelled the registrations of 172 weeklies, monthlies and quarterlies. Among them are "Wolgan Chungang", "Kija Hyoppebo" and "Sialwon Sori".
- The general court martial sentenced to two to three years' imprisonment 29 persons including Pak Jong Sang, of "south Korea reporters' association," judging them guilty of the charges of violation of expansion order.

Aug. 6

- The first general court martial held a public hearing concerning on the Tongwon Coal Mine incident and sentenced imprisonment to a maximum penalty of imprisonment of five years and to one year and six months the eight defendants including defendant, Ri Won Gap.

Aug. 8

The Special Committee for National Security arested 16,599 people described as hooligans, racketeers, gangsters and gamblers in a "special measure to eradicate social evils." Officials said most will receive four weeks of "re-education" and others will get six months of forced labor. The roundup followed the dismissal of about 8,600 government officials, employees and teachers.

- Honam Oil Refinery of south Korea is trying to salvage a 200 million dollars with bankers who say the company technically defaulted on contract provisions before any of the money was delivered.

Aug. 9

- Major south Korean news agencies "Haptong" and "Tong-yong" dismissed eight reporters. A radio broadcasting corporation affiliated with "Tong-A Ilbo", a major daily newspaper, dismised twenty reporters and seven broadcasting reporters, according to orders from the martial law command.

Chon Nam Jun, president of the Chonnam Ilbo (headquarter of which is located in Kwangju city) was also purged from all public positions.

Aug. 13

- South Korean opposition party leader Kim Yong Sam, who had been under house arrest since May, resigned from all political posts, a spokesman of his party announced.

Chon Du Hwan's Seizure of Power

South Korea has been under martial law since the assassination of Pak Jung Hi on Oct. 26, 1979. Chon Du Hwan has held power behind Choe Gyu Ha since Dec. 12 when he carried out a coup to remove his senior Chong Sung Hwa.

The south Korean strongman have placed the 37 million people under his control since May 17, when he announced stringent measures to deal with anti-government demonstrations. He also arrested politicians, including opposition leader Kim Dae Jung, whose trial started on Aug. 14 on alleged sedition charges.

Choe Gyu Ha is a mere figurehead. When he took office, he was portrayed as fit for dealing with the chaotic situation because he had no enemy. At the same time, a strong doubt was cast on his leadership in view of his opportunistic "everybody's friend" stand.

Immediately after his installation into the Blue House as acting chief executive, the Yomiuri Shimbun, a leading daily of Tokyo, in its November 30 issue, ran a Seoul-datelined story, headlined, "The Military Close to Power as Mastermind." The story stressed that the military officers were playing a key role in policy decisions. The then "cabinet" was reduced to a rubber-stamp status, while the army-controlled "emergency countermeasures conference" functioned as a virtual political ruling machine. Choe Gyu Ha was not in a position to take any policy decision without advance approval by the militarys.

The military power established in south Korea is nothing but a brain-child of the United States and it has been fabricated under its patronage and manipulation.

It is none other than the United States that saved the "yusin" remnants from destruction by force of arms, encouraged them to usurp power and military administration.

On December 12 last, the then army chief of staff and martial law commander Gen. Chong Sung Hwa and his followers were purged in a sort of coup, which gave Maj. Gen. Chon Du Hwan full control over the armed forces.

The arrest of martial law commander Chong was made by Chon Du Hwan with the active backing of the Washington government. Without prior permission from the top level, how could Gen. Chon, despite his post as CIC commander and his reputation within the military, manage to order into action the capital garrison troops, paratroopers and the front-line crack forces in a bid to take into custody martial law commander Gen. Chong? Gen. Chon is capable of mobilizing a small army of MP's under the CIC, but not other troops. Those in a position to alert and mobilize the garrison troops, paratroopers and the front-line forces are only the Americans with operational control over the south Korean armed forces through the UN Command and the Combined Forces Command.

Chon Du Hwan on May 17 proclaimed martial law throughout south Korea. Then came the neutralization of three Kims (Kim Dae Jung, Kim Yong Sam, and Kim Jong Pil) the most favored potential "presidential candidates". The May 17 expansion of the martial law to cover the whole of south Korea led to the arrest of Kim Dae Jung and Kim Jung Pil and to the house arrest of Kim Yong Sam, with Kim Dae Jung referred to the court-martial. This makes almost complete the process to enable a most unpopular man to become a chief executive. Gen. Cho Du Hwan for "president."

The Americans did nothing but expressing "concern" when full martial law was expanded nationwide. Regarding the Kwangju massacre, the Americans did nothing despite their much vaunted democratic values and respect for human rights.

The Americans came to the aid of Gen. Chon. Citing the alleged threat from the north, the Americans allowed him to use south Korean troops under their command for operations against Kwangju and Seoul.

Flattops, the Midway and the Coral sea, and other naval ships, were ordered into Korean waters, as F3A's were removed to Okinawa. They gave unhesitating support to Chon Du Hwan and his company, trained in the United States and Vietnam veterans, who spoke good English and worshipped things American.

Special mention must be made of one example which illustrates the decision of Carter to abandon Kim Dae Jung in favor of a second Pak. On June 2, in a TV interview, Carter declared that ties with Seoul could not be severed simply on grounds of human rights violations and reaffirmed that security considerations transcend human rights issues.

It seems that Chon now feels a sense of victory after installing himself as "chairman of the standing committee of the special committee for national security" created after the fashion of the "supreme council for national reconstruction" which the late strongman had made in the wake of his May 16, 1961 coup. He is a new virtual ruler in Seoul, temporarily unchallenged.

This shows how the south Korean strongman, with the backing of Washington, seized the totality of powers in his hands by taking advantage of the political chaos created in south Korea after the October 26 incident last year and has oven plots.

Each time its colonial rule faced a crisis in south Korea, the United States picked up a puppet, whether he may be a military rogue or a fascist hooligan, and left no means untried to maintain its colonial rule. It used traitor Pak Jung Hi in this way in the past and is now using Chon Du Hwan, a truculent militarily strongman, in the same way.

The appearance of the new military dictatorial regime in south Korea is offspring of the collusion of the "yusin" remnants who are trying to maintain the "yusin" dictatorial system and ride on the back of the people as military leaders and the U.S. authorities who seek to maintain their permanent colonial domination over south Korea.

The south Korean junta is an out-and-out tool of the U.S. government for its colonial rule and its boss Chon Du Hwan is a faithful puppet of the U.S. which is following in the footsteps of his predecessor, Pak Jung Hi.

Aim of Kim Trial

Presidential contender Kim Dae Jung and 23 of his followers were accused on July 31 of violating the "national security law" by leading anti-state organizations, the "anti-communist law," the foreign exchange control law and martial law decrees.

The followings are the main charges brought against Kim Dae Jung:

1. Kim formed public opinion against the south Korean government under the reign of the then "president" Pak Jung Hi by consistently staging the anti-south Korean campaigns in Japan and the United States between October 1972 and August 1973.

And Kim and his followers worked to establish the Japan headquarters of the Korean Congress for Democracy and Unification and also arranged for the nomination of Kim Dae Jung as chairman of the Congress on Aug. 4, 1973.

2. Kim Dae Jung received 200,000 yen in cash from Utsunomiya Tokuma, Member of the Japanese House of Councillors, through Kim Nok Yong, acting president of the Korean Congress for Democracy and Unification.

3. Kim and his followers made arrangements to lead university students' demonstrations from the campus into streets and expand students' riots to people's seditious acts of violence in an attempt to overthrow the Seoul government headed by "president" Choe Gyu Ha.

4. Kim handed 3 million won in cash to leaders of the students organization of Chonnam National University in Kwangju when they visited Kim's home in Seoul on May 5, in order to arouse public riots in the Kwangju district. He gave them 2 million won, in addition.

Thus, he controlled the students' demonstrations in such a way that the demonstrations may coincide with the lifting of martial law.

The fabricated indictment clearly shows how desperately the Chon Du Hwan junta strives to get rid of Kim Dae Jung on charges of violating the "national security law", the "anti-communist law," the "foreign exchange control law" and martial law decrees. Conviction on the first account alone could bring death to him.

The U.S. State Department, shoring up the Chon Du Hwan junta, said on July 7 at a press conference that the indictment of Kim Dae Jung was a fabrication.

At a press conference, Utsunomiya Tokuma angrily snapped on Aug. 14 that "the charges against Kim Dae Jung were fabrications." "I don't know Kim Nok Yong at all." "Anyway, the court martial was nothing more than a plot by Gen. Chon Du Hwan to continue dictatorship in the country."

This means that the military tribunal is aimed at suffocating dissident leader.

People all over the world and particularly Japanese people are developing growing movements for release of Kim Dae Jung and other south Korean democrats. They are more loudly denouncing the Chon Du Hwan military group.

Significantly, the Japanese opposition parties and people roundly censure their government, saying that it is to blame for the military trial of Kim Dae Jung because it brought the Kim abduction case to a "political settlement," and thus prevented Kim's reinstatement.

Kim Dae Jung is a patriotic democrat loved by the people but not a criminal. He has devoted his life to the cause of the democratization of south Korean society and the peaceful reunification of his home country. His devoted efforts have made him known widely to the world as a south Korean democrat.

Scared by the rapidly democratic development in south Korea after the assassination of Pak Jung Hi, the "yusin" remnants are bent on liquidating Kim Dae Jung in order to maintain the "yusin" dictatorship.

Chon Du Hwan, a key figure among the "yusin" remnants, took complete control of the military as a result of the December 12 coup d'etat and further officially interfered in political affairs when he was appointed chief of the south Korean "Central Intelligence Agency" in April.

Expanding martial law over the whole of south Korea on May 17, Chon Du Hwan arrested thousands of democrats including Kim Dae Jung in a bid to establish a military dictatorship.

Coup de grace has been dealt at the survivals of freedom of the press when the junta led by Gen. Chon Du Hwan July 31 cancelled the publication licenses of a total of 172 periodicals.

The south Korean authorities, set denying the people, all their rights purged more than 10,000 officials and pressmen in the "social purification drive."

With no measures, can the Chon Du Hwan military group hold in check the south Korean people advancing toward freedom and democracy. They cannot restore the deteriorating economy, nor can they stabilize the people's living.

(Continued from page 1)

Kim's rescue, when the news reached them that the court-martial had opened.

The participants flatly denied that Hanmintong has any connection with the DPRK, stressing that its activities are for the return of democracy to south Korea.

One after another, representatives of overseas south Koreans called the contents of the indictment groundless, while criticizing the partially closed trial of Kim and 23 other defendants, and the strict press censorship concerning the trial.

Some citizens' groups staged a signature-seeking campaign in front of Sukiyabashi Park in Tokyo's Ginza on the morning of Aug. 14 to obtain public support for their activities to rescue Kim.

In Fukuoka, eight workers including three women have entered a relay 100-hour hunger strike in protest against the "unfair trial" of Kim and other defendants.

Meanwhile, Utsunomiya Tokuma, Member of the House of Councillors of Japan, on Aug. 14 complained about the indictment, in which it was alleged that Kim had received 200,000 yen in cash from him through Kim Nok Yong, acting president of Hanmintong.

At a press conference, Utsunomiya angrily said "it was a fabrication." "I don't know Kim Nok Yong at all," he added.

Utsunomiya also said that he has asked the south Korean "embassy" through the Japanese Foreign Ministry, to retract the sentence mentioning him.

"Anyway, the court martial was nothing more than a plot by Gen. Chon Du Hwan, chairman of the standing committee of the special committee for national security measures in south Korea, to continue dictatorship in the country," Utsunomiya snapped.

The Joint Congress of Japan Mass Media Trade Unions on Aug. 14 called on the Japanese government to firmly ask south Korea of the restoration of the political freedom of dissident Kim.

The request was made in petitions presented to Prime Minister Suzuki Zenko and Foreign Minister Ito Masayoshi.

The congress also asked the government to press fur freedom of news coverage of the court martial of Kim, reportedly restricted to only four south Korean and two foreign newsmen.

Hanmintong held a meeting in Tokyo on the morning of Aug. 14 to inaugurate a liaison council of Korean residents abroad.

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